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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

BAZAINE'S ARMY CUT OFF.

MARSHAL MACMAHON SURROUNDED.

The Crown Prince Marching on Paris with an Army of 150,000 Men.

His Route via the Valley of the Aube.

Telegraph Wires Between Paris and the Front Cut.

Eugenie Appeals to Victoria to Act as Mediator.

The Camp at Chalons Broken Up.

The Prussian Ambassador to Rome Visits Garibaldi.

Exportation of Food from France Forbidden.

A Prusslan Vessal Captured Off the English Coast.

An American Correspondent's Account of the Battle of Woerth.

Official Report of Gen. MacMahon.

Napoleon to Command the Imperial Guard in the Next Great Battle.

THE CROWN PRINCE MARCHING ON PARIS DIRECT.

MacMahon and Canrobert Moving on the Same Road.

Neutrality of the United States.

Proclamation of President Grant.

PRUSSIA

FONT-A-MOUSSON, August 22.—Prussian scouting parties have occupied St. Dizier on the Marne. Advices announce that the Crown Prince of Saxony, at Bar le Duke, has the evident intention of marching on Paris *via* the Valley of Aube, thus striking Paris at the south. The Crown Prince's command is said to be 150,000 strong.

BERLIN, August 22.—Bismarck's regiment which was reported as totally annihilated, has not yet been under fire.

Toulouse occupied by Prussians.

BERLIN, August 22.—The Prussians have occupied Mosiere.

FRANCE.

Bazaine Said to Have Made His Way Out of Metz—A Great Battle Expected.

Special to the New York Times.]

PARIS, August 22.—The pretended victory of the Prussians at Rezonville on the 18th finds little credence here, notwithstanding the dispatches of King Williams.

It is believed that is going well with the French army. I have from good authority the following: The series of battles which concluded on Thursday only resulted in giving the Prussians command of the roads to Verdun, which diverge at Gravelotte. The communication by the north with Thionville still remained open on Friday afternoon, and early on Saturday morning the main body of Bazaine's army succeeded in effecting their withdrawal by the gate to Thionville, between Fort St. Quentin and Manifaites de Metz the highway follows the left bank of the Moselle, and runs due north until within five miles of Thionville, where it strikes off in a northwesterly direction towards Longuyon and Montmedy on the Belgian frontier. The great railroad following this line and connecting Thionville with the Ardennes and Mezieres, and from which latter point it proceeds south of Rheims, was still intact. By the latest; accounts, Bazaine is reported at Ipinecourt, near Montmedy, a town on the river Ohiers, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles northeast of Chalons. The three places form a triangle, of which Chalons is the apex. At St. Menehould a great battle will probably be fought, as the object of MacMahon is now on his way to join Bazaine at this objective point. I give you these facts as the grounds for the confidence still felt in well informed circles there regarding the plans of the campaign.

Trial of a Spy.

A spy, recently arrested, was tried to-day before the second council of war. His name was Karl Kerdo, a native of Brandenburg, and a Lieutenant of the Fifty-fourth regiment of the third Prussian army corps and was captured on the levie while taking notes and drawing. When arrested he acknowledged having sent information to Berlin of the strength of the French army. This he denied and his trial, which was over in less than two hours, ended in the prisoner being sentenced to be shot. He will probably be shot Wednesday.

PARIS, August 22.—The camp at Chalons-sur-Marne has been raised, and the troops are now posted along the line of the river Marne.

Strasburg.

PARIS, August 22.—Late advices from Ernstin, near Strasburg, say: The Prussian army besieging Strasburg cannot be spared by Ernstin to change the course of the little river Ill, in that neighborhood, in order to stop the supply of water. The Prussians had appointed a Mayor for Ernstin. The General in command of Strasburg had driven out of the defenses all who consume any stores without affording aid.

Paris Must Accept a Siege.

The *Siecle* to-day says: Paris is dispelling the illusion; it is certain we must accept a siege. Edmund About writes to the *Soir*, praising the brave self-devotion of all classes. Paris is preparing for a desperate defense.

The Imperial Guard.

PARIS, August 22.—A decree is published in the *Journal Officiel* to-day for creating a new cavalry regiment for the Imperial Guard.

In some of the French provinces the people have recently attacked and imprisoned persons supposed to be Prussian spies. The government will take measures immediately to prevent the outrages hereafter.

The Defenses of Paris.

PARIS, August 22.—The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has commenced. A large part, however, is not to be touched. Only those portions near the wall of the city will be cleared away. The ramparts are strongly fortified with large cannons. The forts are fully prepared, and the entrances to the city may be closed at any moment by drawbridges. It is reported that in case of a siege all strangers will be compelled to leave.

A Call to Arms.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the prefects of departments, announcing that orders have been given for the distribution of arms to the people from the arsenals. The Minister continues: "Arm! arm! without delay. We are in a crisis when all must come forward for the defense of the land of the country. Inflame the young men by your patriotism, and use every means to make soldiers of them."

The Diplomats.

PARIS, August 22.—The *Gaulois* says the Diplomatic Corps now meets daily.

Napoleon Not Ill.

The *Journal Officiel* contradicts the report of the illness of the Emperor, and says he will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle for the defense of Paris.

American Ambulances Pass Through Paris.

A profound enthusiasm was produced yesterday by the passage through the streets of American ambulances going to the front. Every one remarked the completeness and perfectness of all their arrangements.

Artillery Organizing.

Activity in equipping artillery regiments has lately been increasing, and several have already gone to the front.

Priests Going to the Front.

One hundred priests, going to the army as volunteer assistants in hospitals, yesterday marched through Paris, carrying knapsacks. The crowd was deeply moved by the spectacle.

Toul Bombarded.

The Fortress of Taul was bombarded by the Prussians on the 16th, but not seriously damaged.

Alliance of Neutral Powers.

The *Constitutionnel* has an editorial, evidently inspired by the government, reviewing the conduct of the neutral powers. It says Austria and Italy at the breaking out of the war united in a watchful neutrality, which, according to circumstances, might be transformed into intervention. Lately England entered the scene by proposing the formation of a neutral league, with obligation on each member not to act without advising the other. The proposal met with some difficulty, as Italy had already entered into an engagement with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna then informed the Government of Florence that it might consider itself released from its promises, and Italy hastens to make the fact known and accepts the proposals of England. Russia also accepted them, whereupon France advised Austria to do the same. It is not yet known what action the latter power has taken; but, admits the writer, all these negotiations are of secondary importance. Let us happily terminate the war. There will be time then to think of neutral powers.

The Bourse Weak.

PARIS, August 22.—The bourse closed weak; rentes 61 francs 7 centimes. The *Presse* attributes the decline to heavy sales to enable parties to take up the national loan.

The Same Story.

The minister made a communication to the Corps Legislatif to-day, in regard to the position of Bazaine, identical with that made to the Senate.

Firing on Ambulances.

To the charge of firing on ambulances, made against the French, *La Presse* replies that when hard pressed the Prussians resort to any means for holding their ground, and they have been known to barrage their ambulances in front to prevent attack.

Confidence Increasing.

PARIS, August 22, Midnight.—Nothing further has been received from the front. Confidence in the success of the military movements now in progress is increasing here. Gold, we are told, says nothing at a premium of five per cent., is selling at one and one-half per cent.

Exports of Produce Prohibited.

PARIS, August 22.—A decree in the *Journal Officiel* prohibit the exportation of grain, cattle or forage along the frontier of Dunkerque to Lanselburg, and on the Maritime line from St. Vilory to Dunkerque.

The Hanoverians Snubbed.

Baron Malortie publishes a notice to the Hanoverians who proposed to form a corps of sharpshooters, that their services will not be accepted by the French Government.

Bazaine Still Full of Confidence.

PARIS, August 22.—In the Senate to-day one of the Ministers stated that after a suspension of news for forty-eight hours, the Government had received a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine concerning his former dispatch in regard to the affair of the 18th. After a battle of nine hours, Bazaine held all his positions. The Ministers could not say what was in the dispatch, but that Bazaine was full of confidence, which feeling was shared by the Minister of War.

A Denial.

Some of the Paris papers having asserted that the Hamburg American Steamship Company had tendered their vessels to the Prussian Government, as transfers, the agents of the line have published a statement denying the report.

The Empress Asks Permission to Leave France.

PARIS, August 22.—The Empress has asked permission to cross to Belgium.

Escape of Napoleon from France.

Napoleon has escaped from France.

To the Rescue.

A general appeal to Frenchmen to come to the rescue of France will be issued immediately. The Orleans family will be allowed to re-enter France.

Mendon to be Fortified.

Mendon, near Paris, is to be fortified. Paris is progressing splendidly, and the forts around it contain six months' supplies. The affair of the quarrels at Jaumond was but an episode.

Bazaine's Communication With Paris Cut Off.

Bazaine had twenty miles to go to reach Verdun when the Prussians succeeded in establishing themselves between him and the Meuse, and since then has held no communication with Paris, and the Emperor is so unpopular that he was obliged to hide himself at Chalons.

Parisians Still Ignorant of the Truth of the Battle of Rezonville—Trochu and the Secret Council of the Orleans Princes.

Special to the Sun.]

PARIS, August 20.—The Parisians are still ignorant of the truth of the battle of Rezonville. They believe in a French victory. They are assured that Bazaine was the conqueror and that he has already been successful in forming a junction with MacMahon and the other French forces at Chalons. With simplicity truly pitiable, they say not one of the Prussians will get out of Metz. Bazaine has put them in a trap, and typhus fever and dysentery are killing fifty Prussians every day. Such is the only news allowed to circulate in the city. The circulation of foreign papers is rigorously prevented. It is questionable whether a popular uprising will take place, though many expect one in a few days.

No one thinks of the Emperor. Frocns governs and is privately preparing the way for the return of the Orleans family to France.

The Military Situation.

PARIS, August 22.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning, explaining the lack of advices from Metz, says the military situation is such that the strictest secrecy and silence, even, are necessary. If the enemy has happened for a moment to hood Bazaine's army near Metz, he has done so at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, and he is at the same time compelled to keep there the greater part of his own army, viz: the corps of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz. What is the meaning with all the corps of the Prince Royal do? March directly on Paris, or join the other two corps in the effort to crush the army of Bazaine. The latter supposition is more probable, but they take into account an army reunited at Chalons or some other point, under orders of Marshal MacMahon, an army which may place the Empire in the same situation as they boast they have put the army of Bazaine—that is, cut them off and besiege them.

La Liberte reports that Bazaine has succeeded in reaching the railway from Mezieres to Montmedy, and procured all the provisions he needed. Trains filled with supplies had been waiting for him at Sedan, it being dangerous to push them forward on account of Prussian scouts. Communications between Bazaine and MacMahon are kept up by couriers.

Ollivier's Flight.

La Liberte reiterates the report of the flight of Ollivier, and says that he was on Tuesday at Celas, Switzerland, and bitterly reproaches the majority in the Chambers for deserting the Empire.

It was rumored yesterday that Persigney wrote a dispatching letter to the Emperor, and endeavored to send it by telegraph, but its transmission was forbidden by a high functionary. *La Liberte* pronounces the story false.

Doubtful.

The Prussians have issued a proclamation that all persons, soldiers of the French, found in arms against Prussia, shall be tried by military Court, and on conviction shot. *La Liberte* advises the government to declare by decree that all members of the Garde Mobile, the France Seereurs, the Custom Guards and Foresters belong to the regular army.

Belgium Refuses Permission to Prussia to Send Her Wounded Through Brussels.

A special dispatch to *La Public* from Brussels says the request of Prussia that her wounded may be sent home by way of Brussels, has been refused, on the ground that its purpose was to clear the way for reinforcements coming to the Prussian army.

ENGLAND.

The Situation—Bazaine Cut Off—MacMahon Surrounded—The Advance on Paris—No Authentic Communication with Paris.

LONDON, August 22.—It is said Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources. The Prussians are between him and Paris, and MacMahon is also believed to be surrounded. Convoys with provisions have gone forward to supply both armies. One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning. It is generally thought here, however, that the Prussians cannot be checked.

LONDON, August 22.—The Paris *Journal Officiel* states that no news has been received from the army of the Rhine for two days on account of the interruption of the telegraph, which it is believed has been cut by the Prussians. It also states that in the absence of adverse intelligence and a silence regarding Bazaine's movements, Indeeus a belief that through his plans have not yet succeeded, the heroic conduct of the troops and their bravery as shown in the encounters with overwhelming forces, gives hope of the ultimate success of his operations.

LONDON, August 22.—The Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because it is unprovided with arms.

The Prussians intend to surround Metz with a circular railway.

Miscellaneous War Notes.

LONDON, August 22.—Dispatches from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, state that there were engaged in the battle of Gravelotte parts of the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Prussian army corps. In reserve were the Third and Tenth corps, a few divisions of which, including artillery, shared in the fight.

The American Generals Sheridan and Forsyth witnessed the defeat of the French on Thursday. It is estimated that the Prussian loss was about ten thousand in killed and wounded.

The balls thrown by the mitrailleuse are found to be explosive.

The entire French army, except MacMahon's corps and two divisions of General Failley's, were engaged. They occupied strong intrenched positions, all of which had been carried by storm at nightfall. The losses have not yet been correctly ascertained. The contest lasted from noon till nine in the evening.

The French *Journal Officiel* thinks that Marshal Bazaine's plans have been baffled.

The railways are open to Herny and Nancy, and copious supplies are being furnished to the Prussian armies.

In the late battles the French fell short of ammunition.

Two sons of Count Bismarck, officers in the Prussian army, were wounded in the recent battles.

The Prussian cavalry were not used to any great extent in the battles around Metz.

Germans Bridging the Rhine.

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch received this morning from Switzerland states that the Germans commenced throwing a bridge across the Rhine at a point between Basle and Mulhausen, within close proximity to the Swiss frontier. Ten thousand German troops are collected at that point. The Swiss Government protested against any violation of the neutrality of her territory.

Eugenie Appeals to Victoria to Act as Mediator.

LONDON, August 22.—Queen Victoria having received an appeal from the Empress Eugenie to act as mediator for the settlement of the present difficulties, the former has replied that by the constitutional government of England the Queen cannot interfere, as mediation must proceed from the Cabinet, and the Cabinet did not think the time had come for such interference.

A Neutral State.

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* states that the British Cabinet seemed to favor the formation of Alsace and Lorraine into a neutral State. Prussia is opposed to Italy, the latter having concluded an alliance with France.

Prussian Ambassador Visits Garibaldi.

Baron von Arnim, the Prussian Ambassador to Rome, has gone to the Island of Caprera to see Garibaldi.

No Exportation of Food from France.

LONDON, August 22.—The French government has forbidden the exportation of food.

Verdun Being Surrounded.

The Prussians are surrounding Verdun which is imperfectly defended. The camp at Chalons has been raised and the troops now there are ordered to take position. The plan of the Prussian Crown Prince is apparently to advance on Paris by the Valley of the Aube. It is said MacMahon is performing some strategical movements preliminary to an action, which Bazaine is prepared to support. Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

Under the Guns of Metz.

LONDON, August 22.—A Berlin despatch says Bazaine is reported to be under the guns of Metz.

A Prussian Vessel Captured.

PLYMOUTH, ENG., Noon, August 22.—A French side wheel corvette just entered here as a Prussian bark off this port this morning. Very many spectators gathered on the beach to witness the operation.

French Agents Arrested in Sweden.

LONDON, August 22.—Stockholm advices state that the French agents have been arrested for bribing the press to excite sympathy for France, to the embarrassment of the Government.

Germans in Austria in Favor of Prussia.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian people are almost unanimous in favor of Germany in the present war. A proclamation is said to have been issued in the ir name, offering moral support to their brethren to support Prussia and German unity.

The Condition of France.

It is reported that the Minister of Prussia in Florence has communicated to the Italian Government a copy of a note inviting the concurrence of the great powers for the consideration of the internal condition of France, and that all the powers have accepted the proposal. All reliable advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are seeking to surround Bazaine and prevent reinforcements from Paris from joining him.

Prussian Losses.

A dispatch from Mezieres to-day says the losses of Prussians in the battle of Thursday were fearful. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the field of battle without assistance. The Prussians have asked permission to send their wounded on both sides to be sheltered.

Prussian Occupancy of Verdun Contradicted.

A rumor which came from Luxemburg, that the Prussians had occupied Verdun, is contradicted.

King William's Letter to the Queen.

The Berlin journals print a letter from the King to the Queen, dated Metz, the 19th inst., of which the following is an extract: "About 8:30 P. M. the fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have had to order Konigarau. Von Roon saved me this alternative. The troops have performed miracles against an enemy equally brave, which withdrew by inches, resuming the battle every time the position is lost. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate, and I shrink from learning our loss. I had designed bivouacking here, but I find after some hours that I am without my clothing for thirty-six hours."

The French War Loan.

Subscriptions as small as three francs are received at Paris for the new national war loan of 1,000,000,000 francs.

Prince Napoleon in France.

It is said Prince Napoleon, after accompanying his family to a place of safety in Italy, has returned to France.

Will Fight for Months.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says the French, notwithstanding their enormous loss in the recent week of battles, will continue to fight for weeks and even months to come.

Minister Washburne continues to act as the diplomatic agent of the Prussian government at Paris.

Slow Telegraphing.

LONDON, August 22.—Bitter complaints are frequent that it takes more than twelve hours for telegrams from the front to reach London.

Prussia Does Not Offer Troops to the Pope.

LONDON, August 22.—The *North German Gazette* categorically denies the rumor now circulating through Italy, that Prussia has offered to send a portion of her troops to replace the French troops lately withdrawn.

Ollivier's Life Despaired of.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch from France announces that Ollivier has been attacked with brain fever, and his life is despaired of.

William's Congratulations.

Switzerland has sent 10,000 troops to the frontiers to protect her independence.

Demonstrations in Paris.

Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch from Paris states that the alarming demonstrations by the people which took place on Saturday were occasioned by the report that Bazaine had been defeated. The disturbance was only quelled by a bold declaration by Pallikao that Bazaine was not defeated, which statement was posted on the walls throughout the city, and had the effect of quieting the people. It was feared that a serious outbreak would occur.

The Crown Prince of Prussia on his Way to Paris.

The report that the Crown Prince of Prussia is before Chalons is confirmed. It is now believed that he is on his way to Paris.

Blockaders in Sight of Dantzic.

A dispatch from Dantzic states that there is great excitement there over the report that five blockaders are in sight and more on their way.

Crown Prince Marching on Paris Direct

Special to the World.]

LONDON, August 22.—The Crown Prince is believed to be marching on Paris direct, and it is reported that MacMahon and Canrobert are moving upon the road taken by him. His army is estimated at 200,000.

Prussia's Demands Mean a European War.

The English Government is in constant communication with the great powers on the demands made by Prussia for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. A Cabinet Minister said to-day that these demands meant a European war, as neither England nor Russia dared for the moment to accede to them. Italy is putting her army on a war footing. A special envoy is expected at once in London. In Germany the terrific losses of the army prevent the possibility of negotiation. Bazaine is stated to be in the field manœuvring for a new conflict with Prince Charles and Steinmetz.

ITALY.

Italian War Appropriation.

FLORENCE, August 22.—A war appropriation of forty million livres has passed both chambers.

Prince Napoleon in Florence.

FLORENCE, August 22.—Prince Napoleon has arrived here.

SPAIN.

Another Denial.

MADRID, August 22.—The *Epoca* denies the reported arrival in this city of the Empress Eugenie's personal property.

Insubordination

Has manifested itself among the Portuguese troops stationed on the island of Madeira.

NEUTRALITY.

Proclamation of the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1870.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A state of war unhappily exists between France on the one side and the North German Confederation and its allies on the other side; and whereas, the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting the several dominions, and whereas, great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of said belligerents and carry on commerce trade or other business or pursuits therein protected by the faith of treaties; and whereas great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carry on commerce, trade or other business pursuits therein; and whereas, the laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the manufacture or sale of of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of their citizens and persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from unintentional violation of the same, I do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the neutrality law, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, viz:

First, Accepting or exercising a commission to serve either of said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

Second, Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer.

Third, Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself into the service of either of said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer.

Fourth, Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Fifth, Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to enlist or to be employed as aforesaid.

Sixth, Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States to enter or enlist himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.

Seventh, Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States, shall have so entered into the service of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer which, at the time of her arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States to enter or enlist himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.

Eighth, Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of said belligerents.

Ninth, Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

Tenth, Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser or other armed vessels which at the time written the United States was a ship of war, cruiser or armed vessel in the service of either of said belligerents, or belonging to subjects of either of them, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely affiicable to war.

Eleventh, Beginning or setting on foot, or providing or preparing the means for any military or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominions of either of said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the nineteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded between His Majesty, the King of Prussia, and the United States of America, on the 11th day of July, 1799, which article was revised by the treaty of May 1, 1828, and is now in force, and which is still in force, it was agreed that the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties shall carry freely, wherever they please, the vessels and effects taken from enemies without being liable to any detention or confiscation, either of officials, of customs or any others, nor even to any examination of the lading thereof, but in order that all persons being warned of this friendly stipulation may govern themselves accordingly, I further declare that the vessels of either belligerent which may be admitted into the ports of the United States shall be in like manner entitled to the benefit of, and to enjoy, the said stipulation, subject to the conditions expressed in their commissions.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the rights of the Territorial Waters of the United States and of their jurisdiction, and the duties incumbent upon me to maintain the same, will be fully maintained and enforced as occasion may require against all persons who may violate the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

Dr. Gaillardet's Summing Up.

NEW YORK, August 22.—F. Gaillardet, in his dispatch to the morning *Herald* from Paris, says: "It is with much difficulty that I can obtain positive information concerning the situation in the neighborhood of Metz. Marshal Bazaine still inside of Metz is necessary of action; this is wrong in my opinion, for the anxiety which prevails in spite of the categoric declarations of the Minister of War, is prejudicial to the national cause. The bourgeoise are timid and distrustful, and think there would be no motive to conceal other than unfavorable news, and are influenced by the not very reassuring dispatches which reach us from Brussels and London. I have myself seen the latest dispatches from Bazaine, and the situation around Metz and the forts is good, and that his strategic movement has been accomplished. He will proceed to Montmedy by serious losses. Why not give publicity to this dispatch and reassure the public mind? Why? Surely the enemy could not gain from them any useful information. To sum up, I believe that the replies of the last few days have been favorable to us, but that they have not yet brought a decisive result. One fact is certain, the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia crosses the Meuse, and that on Saturday it was at Vitry le Francais, and if we believe the reports which have reached us from the North German Confederation at Washington, the Prussian losses in the last battle high seas will be exempt from seizure by ships of his nation, and that all sides will act with regard to reciprocity. And I do further declare and proclaim that by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the King of Prussia, dated the 26th day of April, A. D. 1828, commonly known as the neutrality law, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, viz:

First, Accepting or exercising a commission to serve either of said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

Second, Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer.

Third, Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself into the service of either of said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer.

Fourth, Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

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Sixth, Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States to enter or enlist himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.

Seventh, Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of said belligerents.

Eighth, Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

Ninth, Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser or other armed vessels which at the time written the United States was a ship of war, cruiser or armed vessel in the service of either of said belligerents, or belonging to subjects of either of them, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely affiicable to war.

Tenth, Beginning or setting on foot, or providing or preparing the means for any military or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominions of either of said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the nineteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded between His Majesty, the King of Prussia, and the United States of America, on the 11th day of July, 1799, which article was revised by the treaty of May 1, 1828, and is now in force, and which is still in force, it was agreed that the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties shall carry freely, wherever they please, the vessels and effects taken from enemies without being liable to any detention or confiscation, either of officials, of customs or any others, nor even to any examination of the lading thereof, but in order that all persons, being warned of this friendly stipulation may govern themselves accordingly, I further declare that the vessels of either belligerent which may be admitted into the ports of the United States shall be in like manner entitled to the benefit of, and to enjoy, the said stipulation, subject to the conditions expressed in their commissions.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the rights of the Territorial Waters of the United States and of their jurisdiction, and the duties incumbent upon me to maintain the same, will be fully maintained and enforced as occasion may require against all persons who may violate the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

Dr. Gaillardet's Summing Up.

NEW YORK, August 22.—F. Gaillardet, in his dispatch to the morning *Herald* from Paris, says: "It is with much difficulty that I can obtain positive information concerning the situation in the neighborhood of Metz. Marshal Bazaine still inside of Metz is necessary of action; this is wrong in my opinion, for the anxiety which prevails in spite of the categoric declarations of the Minister of War, is prejudicial to the national cause. The bourgeoise are timid and distrustful, and think there would be no motive to conceal other than unfavorable news, and are influenced by the not very reassuring dispatches which reach us from Brussels and London. I have myself seen the latest dispatches from Bazaine, and the situation around Metz and the forts is good, and that his strategic movement has been accomplished. He will proceed to Montmedy by serious losses. Why not give publicity to this dispatch and reassure the public mind? Why? Surely the enemy could not gain from them any useful information. To sum up, I believe that the replies of the last few days have been favorable to us, but that they have not yet brought a decisive result. One fact is certain, the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia crosses the Meuse, and that on Saturday it was at Vitry le Francais, and if we believe the reports which have reached us from the North German Confederation at Washington, the Prussian losses in the last battle high seas will be exempt from seizure by ships of his nation, and that all sides will act with regard to reciprocity. And I do further declare and proclaim that by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the King of Prussia, dated the 26th day of April, A. D. 1828, commonly known as the neutrality law, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, viz:

First, Accepting or exercising a commission to serve either of said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

Second, Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer.

Third, Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself into the service of either of said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major W M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIIth DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

ENGLAND has very recently withdrawn from Canada, Australia and other of her colonies and military posts about fifteen thousand soldiers to strengthen her army at home, which will thus be increased to something like fifty thousand men, nearly half of whom are needed to hold Ireland in subjection. With the exception of her navy, the military establishment of England is little less than contemptible. While this is the fact, however, let the occasion once arise, and the English character and capacity for defending the nation or resenting a wrong, would be fully demonstrated, though not, perhaps, without a costly delay. It is evident that England is not intending to take any prominent part, except to keep out of the present war. How to do this with honor is taxing her statesmen.

In view of the probability of a "long war," and the possibility that other nations may become involved, the financial condition of Europe becomes a matter of no little interest. The aggregate debts of England, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Prussia amount to near $12,000,000,000. That of England is about a third of the whole, or near $4,000,000,000; that of France near $3,000,000,000; of Russia, over $1,200,000,000; of Austria, over $1,300,000,000; of Italy, near $1,100,000,000; of Spain, over $800,000,000, and of Prussia, more than $200,000,000. Taking the debts of the other States of Germany, the whole German indebtedness would amount, probably, to near $400,000,000. It is not difficult to perceive that a general war would mean little less than a general bankruptcy. It is curious to observe that Germany is not only in a more favorable situation than any one of the other powers in a military sense, but is vastly better off financially.

MAIL ACCOUNTS of the early stages of the war, wherein is detailed the French plan of operations and are set forth the grand expectations concerning early results, not the least of which was the crossing of the Rhine, the invasion of Prussia, and a steady victorious march to Berlin, give us some idea how great have been the Prussian successes. Writing from Strasburg, one correspondent describes MacMahon's departure with "fifty thousand men, eight batteries of ten guns each, and four batteries of mitrailleuses, ten of these fearful weapons in each battery, a battalion of those terrible Turcos and a heavy supporting squadron of cavalry, front, flanks and rear." He marched out, but it was only in a few days to meet the Crown Prince, before whose terrible onslaught this force melted away like snow, less than fifteen hundred Frenchmen making good their escape backward two-thirds the distance from Strasburg to Paris. Our "on to Richmond" bears no comparison to the "on to Berlin" by the French, which henceforth will be the synonym of great disasters.

THAT the French were beaten at the battle of Gravelotte and driven back to Metz, on Thursday, is clearly made out by dispatches, which can be believed. From Paris Dr. GAILLARDET at the same time represents that BAZAINE claims to have carried his point; but the dispatch is withheld. The fight was for the road to Paris, and Dr. G. admits that "the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia continues to march to Paris." This could scarcely be the case if BAZAINE had not been whipped. Mr. HALSTEAD telegraphs that the latter is present, and that the French "were outnumbered and beaten back to the walls of Metz." So we conclude that the Paris dispatches are not to be accepted in preference to those of a different tenor from Berlin and London. It is evident that the expectation is general in Paris that the Prussians will soon make their appearance in the neighborhood; and the Crown Prince is not likely to disappoint them. His route is said to be Valley of the Aube, which will bring him on the south side of the City. To this consummation events are rapidly tending.

THE New York *Staats Zeitung* says that Eugenie became Empress only after other offers and adventures by the Emperor. He first offered himself to his cousin, the Princess of Wasa, the granddaughter of the Grand Duchess of Baden, but the necessary consent could not be obtained at the Austrian court. His second and less honorable venture was with the daughter of a certain Countess MONTIJO, who were residing in Paris very expensively, and whom NAPOLEON drew into his court, where he indulged in every kind of gallantry toward the daughter, who, however, quickly gave him to understand that, despite her coquetry, she was just as careful of her honor as he was of his, and would yield in no way to his passions unless he allowed her the legitimate place at his side. EUGENIE was also living in Paris, and, it is said, when the Wasa offer failed, contrived to procure an invitation to Compegne, and there, in the freer intercourse with NAPOLEON, and with the aid of a brilliant toilette, in which violet-wreaths amid her blonde hair had especially strong effect, she succeeded, through the magic of her personal appearance and her splendid conversational powers, in so alluring him that he, still sensitive over the result of his former plans, and with the firm determination of meeting the crowned princes of Europe as a parvenu, suddenly offered her his hand, and to the universal astonishment not alone of France, but of all Europe, raised to the position of Empress a woman of doubtful descent and of an equally doubtful past. The *Staats Zeitung* suggests that if NAPOLEON now looks back over the period of eighteen years, and calls himself to account for the influences which since then have been brought to bear upon him from the side of his wife, and by means of her have been made effective, he can scarcely do otherwise than curse the hour in which he entered into this alliance.

WHATEVER the result of the war may be, what the kind or time of peace, the nations of Europe will have been taught an important lesson, to-wit: that Prussia's military system is vastly superior to any other, and one that is more likely than any yet tried to find the nation adopting it prepared both for aggressive and defensive warfare. A nation whose entire male population at the age of eighteen goes into the army, to remain three years, and for a certain time each year thereafter until exempt by age or otherwise, whose system of education, the life of whose population, without distinction, is in a sense one of perpetual military training, cannot be otherwise than a martial nation. A citizen there is a soldier; and the reserves which Prussia is bringing up to the conflict in immense numbers, at the present time, are soldiers, not conscripts, such as France is sending into the field, and such as any other nation but Prussia would be compelled to employ under similar circumstances. Now, it is this system which the other nations will have to adopt, if they can not invent a better, or acknowledge the superiority and supremacy of Prussia. We say that this much has already been taught by the war. It is quite amazing that France should have made the mistake she did in not knowing the Prussian system and appreciating its superiority as compared with her own. It was this system that found Prussia prepared. Notwithstanding the boasts about her preparedness, in which France had for so long a time been indulging, she was actually not prepared for a war of anything like the dimensions of that into which she rushed. It may be said she counted on defection in Southern Germany. Such an excuse would only be playing off one blunder against another. At the present moment we find Prussia sending real soldiers to support the advance to Paris, while France is only able to reinforce her shattered armies with conscripts and volunteers, whose zeal—which, however, is not greater than the Prussians'—will fall far short of making up for what they lack in military training. The actual state of the case fitly illustrates the military systems of the combatants; and it is this that must impress strongly the other nations of Europe.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

It will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns that Col. MERRILL, the engineer in charge of the improvement of the Ohio River, has called for proposals for damming the left channel of the river at Herron's Island, for dredging the Merriman's Ripple and Deadman's Island, and for building a small dam at Twin Islands.

On calling at his office we obtained the following statement of the present condition and of the prospects of the river improvement.

The last Congress appropriated but fifty thousand dollars for the whole Ohio river, not including the two hundred and fifty thousand given to the canal at the Falls. With so small a sum of course but little can be done, and the advertisement shows that it is proposed to spend almost all of it in this vicinity, the greater portion going for a dam at Brunot's Island. This is an improvement that is greatly needed, and it and the dredging at Merriman's, ten miles below, and at Deadman's, fourteen miles below, were requested in a petition signed by all of our prominent coal boat and packet owners. At present these three places are the most serious obstacles to the commerce of Pittsburgh during the medium and low water. Their improvement will use up almost all of the appropriation, and the small sum left over will be used to complete the works already constructed at Iron Island.

The sums available from last year's appropriations are all pledged for the construction of dams in the river between Cincinnati and Louisville, the points where work is under way being the bars at Madoc, Rising Sun and Warsaw. These are to be finished by the 1st of November. There is also an outstanding contract yet in force at Beaver Shoals, which, however, is nearly completed, and a suspended contract for Marietta Island, or Carpenter's bar.

It will be impossible to do any snagging or removing of wrecks this season as the sum available for that purpose, fourteen thousand dollars, is to return to the treasury in accordance with a very unexpected article in Public Act No. 169, which ordered that all balances of appropriations unexpended on the 30th of June should revert to the Treasury. It is hardly probable that it was the intention of Congress to apply the act to cases like this, but unfortunately the letter of the law is very comprehensive, and so the Ohio river snags and wrecks cannot be removed. It is to be hoped that our boatmen will bear this in mind, and leave the bridge piers severely alone.

We expect at some future time to deal with this matter more at length, and we hope before Congress meets to have elaborated a plan for united action among the cities of the Ohio valley, so that this great and vital avenue of communication may get its due share of national help.

FRENCH LOYALTY.

Within the last three weeks LOUIS NAPOLEON has been dethroned and reinstated in his post tion as Emperor of France, we are wholly unable to say how many times. At this moment nobody seems to know exactly where he is, or whether he is still in authority or not, and this uncertainty concerning the whereabout of a personage so important a few days ago, is evidently regarded by many as a great mystery. The circumstances with which their Emperor has been cast aside by the French people appears to some an evidence of their frivolity and instability, while to others the fact is proof positive that LOUIS NAPOLEON was always an impostor, and never really commanded the respect of the nation whom he ruled. People who take this view of the subject rejoice that the French have at last been enabled to comprehend their duty, and that the deliverer, and placed at the bank at the disposal of the stockholder on the day on which the dividends fall due." The bank having consented to the change, if the Government would acknowledge its error, the matter has been made law and the standing controversy put an end to it.

THE days of sail vessels in the lake trade seem likely to be soon numbered. Steam towed barges within two or three years have almost entirely driven the one or two masters of the lumber trade, and if the success of the new grain barge, G. D. Russell, just arrived at Buffalo from her second down trip, is to be a criterion, the same result will ere long be witnessed in the grain and ore trade. The new barge is built so as to be entirely seaworthy and able to ride out any storm even when cast off from the propeller towing her, and which also carries a grain cargo. Economy is the most striking advantage of the new system. The entire fuel expense for the down trip of about the towing charges for towing an equal amount of sailing tonnage through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers. We do not charge for towing at the upper ports and at Buffalo are added to the extra expense for hands and the cost of maintaining the extra canvass and rigging. It will be seen that a large saving is effected by steam towing through the entire trip. The Buffalo *Courier* suggests that "the next steps will be to build the barges and propellers of iron with lower tight compartments."

A WAITER in the last *Prince's Magazine* declaims that Mahomedanism is fast declining; that the day is not distant when the mosques of the Turkish empire will convert themselves into churches; that Mecca will only be known as a railway terminus, and the Koran be registered among the curiosities of literature. For ourselves, he says, neither prophets nor sons of prophets, but mere lookers-on, by business of the State or not engaged in Turkey, we must sadly confess that some sixteen years or so of Levant residence have as yet opposed to us nothing like a perceptible wished consummation; nor do the conversions of the Mahomedan to Christianity indicate to our optics any vanishing point, however distant. On the contrary, if the future be foreshadowed in the present by flights and tendencies avail anything to discern the signs of the times, I foresee that, ere long, the Muezzin's sweeping cries, "No God but God," "Mahomet is the Prophet of God," will be heard from the turned worshipers, among whom every rank and degree is merged in the brotherhood of Islam, tell a very different story.

THE Patent Office has just been making some new regulations, necessitated by a new law which went into effect July 8, 1870. There are now in the Patent Office no less than 80,000 rejected and withdrawn applications for patents, many of which are of great value, and perhaps one-third are capable of being patented upon being slightly amended. The inventors will be informed in a new rule 81, that

"When an application has been rejected or withdrawn prior to July 8, 1870, the applicant will have *six months from that date* to renew his application, or to file a new one; and if he omits to do either, his application will be held *to have been abandoned*; and upon hearing of such renewed application, abandonment will be considered as a question of fact."

Inventors who neglect to renew their application prior to January 1, 1871, lose all the advantages of having deemed the original invention, as well as all the time, ingenuity and expense consumed in perfecting the invention.

FROM a comparison of the condition of the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia with a year ago, when the Western demand was the source of serious derangements in the Eastern money rates, it appears that the condition of the banks of the three leading Eastern cities is less favorable than a year ago. The demand liabilities are $18,300,000 higher than then, while the inland money reserve is $3,500,000 less, and the legal tender portion of the reserve stands $5,900,000 lower. Add the $12,000,000 specie reserve was $10,250,000; now, it is only $11,400,000. Yet with this less favorable condition of liabilities and reserves, the loan stands $18,100,000 higher. Considering that last fall was a period of unusual activity in the West and the South found it impossible to adequately supply their requirements for moving the crops, the future of the monetary situation cannot be considered satisfactory.

A "LUMBER DEALER" informs the *Alta California* that the production of lumber in the large mills of Puget Sound, the Columbia river and the coast of California, is as follows: 140,000,000 feet of pine lumber, of which 100,000,000 feet was dressed; 91,000,000 feet red wood lumber, of which 36,000,000 feet was dressed; 2,000,000 feet pickets, dressed and undressed; 2,000,000 feet white cedar; 1,726,000 feet moulding; 177,000 feet oak; 27,000,000 laths; 50,000,000 shingles. In addition to the above 20,000,000 feet was exported direct from the mills to foreign ports, making in all 360,000,000 feet. Besides laths and shingles. Besides, not less 40,000,000 feet annually is manufactured at the mills in the mountains East of Sacramento, and used thereabouts." The *Alta* says: "Lumber Dealer" applies the name "pine" to the fir of Puget Sound and Oregon. It is not pine, and Humboldt men should give it that name."

Says the Army and Navy Journal: "The telegraph reports that the French have been heavily in arms as well as in other war material as the result of Prussian victories. From the fact that but fifteen Chassepots can be allotted to a company of the Garde Mobile, and that the recruits are said to be armed with old time smooth-bores, the assertion made in the Legislative Chamber, that Napoleon had precipitated a war for which the nation was not ready, does not seem to be unwarranted. What further confirms this statement is a circumstance just come to our knowledge, that telegrams have come from Paris, since the reverses on the Rhine, contracting for arms in this country."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A gentleman of Stamford, Conn., is raising a crop of cotton with every prospect of success. It is not very extensive, but it illustrates perfectly the tropical nature of the present summer, even in the cool shades of bleak New England. The seed of this cotton was sown in a hotbed in April, and the plants were set out about the middle of May. The flowers appeared long ago, and the bolls are already fully formed. More promising cotton cannot now be seen in Georgia.

In Philadelphia there is an unusually large number of dwellings all over the city, but especially in the northern section of it, for sale and to rent. There has been some decline in both rents and prices of almost all sorts of real estate, except, perhaps, in a few peculiar cases, and especially those dwellings ruling at high figures.

Another ninety-nine year lease has just expired in New York, and as the property is worth no less than $82,000,000 the heirs of Robert Edwards, the lessor, are desired to appear, prove heirship and repossess the leases.

The Memphis *Avalanche* learns something in a private letter from Helena, that's passing strange, if but true. Five respectable and fast young men eloped last week together one night and had a merry parting, but when they awoke next morning in their several apartments, not one of them could hear a sound. When they met and found the strangely sudden affliction was common they were alarmed, and four sought medical treatment in New Orleans and one in Memphis.

At Paw Paw, Ill., recently, lightning changed the shape of the copper lightning rod from triangular to a perfect octagon, from the eaves to the ground.

The Portage Lake *Gazette* says the Lake Superior county is full of peat bogs, which will yield an immense amount of fuel if properly worked.

The Mormons are turning their attention to the manufacture of kid gloves. Those made are said to equal French gloves in beauty and delicacy of finish.

Lithofracture has been tried in the Missouri iron mines, and besides breaking large blasts of ore into small pieces it saved thirty per cent on labor.

A few days ago at Marion, Ky., while Miss Millie Turnour, of Noyes' Crescent City Circus, was performing on the trapeze, a rope broke, precipitating her to the ground, and inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal.

A gentleman who has been traveling for some time in Camas Valley, Oregon, informs a Douglass county paper that while exploring the mountains in that vicinity, he discovered a well upon the top of one of the mountains. He says it was laid with great care and precision; that it was composed of square slate rock, neatly cut, and was about twelve feet long, and it was, in some parts of the circle, two feet high. He could find no trace of slate rock in the vicinity, and the fact of its being interlaid with a hard substance resembling red clay, leads one to suppose it to be used by the Indians. No one in the vicinity knew of its whereabouts, and it was by mere accident the explorer discovered it, so thickly was it enveloped in brush.

The latest prison breaking dodge was perpetrated by Adolph Lawrence, a Frenchman, in the Maryland Penitentiary, the other evening. Having prepared for himself a life-like effigy, long figure, straw-stuffed, with a papier mache face and a hand holding the cheek which the warden could recognize on his first nightly round, he climbed over the walls with a rope. His ticket was duly collected from his "dummy" and nothing wrong noticed, until after some time the alarm was given, but too late.

It is suggested that the Indians be colonized upon the Bad Lands of Dakota, where everything petrifies, even birds as they fly over the region drop stone dead. The theory is that thus a large supply of Indians for taxes or foreign wars would be provided, while also settling the vexed Lo question.

A writer from Cheyenne, has a curious theory to account for the beautiful mines agates of the Rocky Mountains. He says: "Our theory of the production of these singular stones is that of pho ography executed by nature in her own laboratory and gallery. If the stone is closely examined, it will be observed that instead of moss it shows a minute but perfect copy of the sage bush. In the region where found moss is very rare, while the entire surface is covered with a thick growth of sage. If man, with chemically prepared paper and other substances, can reproduce images by the refraction of light, why, then, is it impossible for nature, substituting reflected rays through the agency of the clouds for the camera, to reproduce in her own gallery minature photographs of surrounding objects? It certainly looks plausible, and we beg to suggest that some philosopher take the matter in hand and work it out."

John Stevens, being expelled from a New York Masonic lodge, started one on his own account and roped in fifteen or twenty men into his side show at twenty or twenty-five dollars apiece. But the true blue interfered and caused rigid justice to interfere with John's scheme for uniting revenge and money making.

The first shipment by rail of whisked and flour from San Francisco to New York is now *en route*, ten car loads of it.

One result announced as sure to come from the war will be lowered tin plate as indeed a worthy boon. We are promised the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, with its entire disappearance from public view.

A California paper tells the following story, to illustrate the knack of the Chinese to do whatever anybody else can: "Not far from San Jose a gentleman wanted fourteen houses built. A Chinaman took the job, and hired an American carpenter to build one of them. While he was doing so, the celestials lay around and watched every motion he made. As soon as he finished it the Chinamen discharged him, and erected the others themselves. When they were done, the last judges could not tell which was built by the white man."

Though it would be impossible to state now what amount the Government will eventually gain by the destruction of so much paper currency, it is found that the discount for redeeming mutilated currency up to this date reaches the sum of one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars.

The *American Chemist* says that one great cause of the poisoning of water in lead pipes is the voltaic action between the lead pipes and the copper boilers used in the kitchen range. These boilers are usually tinned when they leave the copperamith's shop, but in two cases out of three the tinning lasts but a few months, because the tinning is not pure tin, but with an alloy of tin and copper, while good tinning will last for years. As soon as the tinning is worn off, a galvanic current, dissolving the lead in the pipes, is set in action. In one experiment tried with aqueduct water, containing clean lead, an exposure of forty hours produced no darkening of the color, and no precipitate of the water; but when lead and copper in contact were tried, forty hours' exposure covered the lead with a white carbonate of lead, and abundance of the oxide of copper in the water when tested with sulphuretted hydrogen.

The Detroit Bridge and Iron Company has just received a half million dollars contract, to construct a railroad bridge 1,580 feet long, over the Mississippi, at Hannibal, Mo.

The Borro Mines, now famous as the largest ledge of silver ore ever discovered, consist of a vast body of silver ore cropping out from the surface to a height of one hundred feet. There is a cut across the ledge forty feet wide, believed to have been made many years ago. On the sides of the cut native silver in various forms is visible. Assays of the ore give surprising results in the hands of the Treasurer. The public money will be promptly used for public services, and the people will be relieved of debt and interest, and thereby prevented burdensome taxation.

That is the most complete indorsement of Senator Billingsgate's course on the disposition of the surplus among the State Treasuries that could have been written. It is the law he originated and pushed through the Legislature in the face of the most bitter and determined opposition and evidence of the Treasury at Harrisburg, Lancaster and elsewhere—who introduced a bill that the public money should be "used by the banks," instead of being appropriated monthly to the payment of the public debt—that has brought about the result so highly spoken of in the above extract. In no quarter were Mr. Billingsgate's efforts more strenuously opposed than by those of whom the Beaver *Radical* is the leading organ; and it is a source of great satisfaction to the Senator and his friends that such strong words of indorsement of the efficiency of his measure comes from that source.

THE latest theft committed in New York was by a party of men who boarded a schooner in the harbor, chloroformed the captain, broke open the hatches and stole a box containing four tons constructed from Brazil, one of which was twenty-one, another twenty, and two fourteen feet long. If boa constrictors are not safe in New York, what description of property is?

SAYS the New York *Journal of Commerce*: "We confess that, in the existing status, we should have no faith in the continuance of the Napoleonic *regime*, if France happened to possess another citizen, republican or Orleanist, who enjoyed a degree of popularity comparable to that of the Emperor. It is his good luck that no such man lives; and much as his reputation has suffered from the late reverses, his dynasty might still be rescued from destruction by his prompt negotiation of a treaty not too unpalatable to the pride of France."

A CORRESPONDENT is enchanted with the cosmopolitanism among the denizens of the Pacific coast, and particularly with its development at Portland, Oregon, where he says: "This little city contains 10,000 inhabitants of all races and complexions. A variegated bouquet of human posies could be gathered here of most diverse tints and fragrance, from sooty black to pearly white, brown, red, yellow, copper colored, and turkey-egg laced."

SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.'S
LIST OF
New and Elegant Perfumes,
For the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Bouquet de Toilette—Our choicest perfume.
Bouquet de Cid—An elegant perfume.
Bouquet de Lavender—A fashionable perfume.
Bouquet de Florida—An agreeable perfume.
Bouquet de Shamrock—A refreshing perfume.
Bouquet de Verbena—A popular perfume.
Bouquet de Neroli—A delicate perfume.
Bouquet de Heliotrope—A durable perfume.
These delightful Perfumes are the perfection of their fragrance and surpassing sweetness may be considered the grand of the toilet, and will in turn become universal favorites for the handkerchief.
Sold only by
A. J. RANKIN, Pharmaceutist,
44 Sixth street, above Penn. Pittsburgh.

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.
ATWOOD & McCAFFERY,
Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

MORMONISM AMONG THE POOR.

How Mormons, Who are Poor, Live—Escape from the Thraldom of Polygamy—and the Disgusting Life at Salt Lake.

A Corinne, Utah, letter, says that there one frequently meets with those who have extricated themselves from their former Mormon thraldom, the most of them being women who had been forced into a state of concubinage, or young girls who had run away from their parents, in order to escape a similar fate. Most of the fugitives have friends among the Montana teamsters, who used to rendezvous at Salt Lake City, when that town furnished supplies to their territory, previous to the completion of the Pacific Railroad. In those days these wild wagoners of the mountains were received with favor among the Mormons, spent their money freely and became well acquainted. The Mormon girls as they grow up, knowing that they will be forced if they remain in Mormondom to lead a polygamous life, early begin to plan some method for escape and hence those Montana boys, in whose honor they have the utmost confidence are often importuned to act as their temporary protectors until they can get out of the reach of the Church. They often accept the trust, and never betray it.

The correspondent tells of two girls just arrived at Corinne, under such circumstances, and the tale is full of a strong denunciation of the vileness and villainies of Brigham Young's "religion," especially in its working among the poor people. "These poor creatures are nothing but children, not more than sixteen or seventeen years of age, and yet the treatment they had met with at the hands of their own parents and certain dignitaries of the church, or had reason to apprehend was in store for them, had compelled them to abandon their relatives and homes, and, young and inexperienced as they are, without friends or means, to push about into the great world with company of strangers. An old Danish man, named Sandt, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd Shapes for Iron. Send for Prices to

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

AMERICAN SILKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A NEW STOCK JUST OPENED BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED THE
Entire Production
OF A WELL KNOWN
WOOLEN MILL,
WE WILL OFFER ON
Monday, August 25th,
UPWARDS OF
1,000 PIECES
OF
Heavy 34 and 32 Inch
DOUBLE-FOLD
ALL-WOOL BARRED
FLANNELS,
AT
FORTY CENTS
PER YARD.
The Goods are too well known in this market to need extended description, and we invite the attention of OUR CUSTOMERS and the TRADE GENERALLY to them, as they are offered
Below the Cost
OF PRODUCTION,
And cannot be duplicated, as the manufacturer has closed his mill.
Our First Fall Stock
OF
GENERAL
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
Will be in Store during the Coming Week
McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.
Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.
Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy
Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Linen Lace Points and
Summer Shawls,
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
2p

CLOTHING.
AUGUST, 1870
CLOSING SALE
OF
SUMMER GOODS
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
Now Offering at Great Bargains
Gray & Logan,
47 SIXTH,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).
H. D. Reymer & Co.'s
Cracker Bakery.
Having purchased the interest of A. Martin, in the firm of A. Martin & Co., we will continue the business at the old stand, No. 12 Diamond, Allegheny, under the name and style of H. D. REYMER & CO.
H. D. REYMER,
Late of Reymer & Bros.
Goods equal to anything in the two cities.

MANUFACTURERS.
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range,
The Improved Double Oven
Boston Range.
Columbia Cook Stove.
NEW IMPROVED
Confidence Cook Stoves.
NEW IMPROVED
Heating Stoves.
GRATE FRONTS,
Summer Pieces and Fenders
ASSORTED.
The Fiery Furnace
G. H. M'ELEVEY'S PATENT
Perfect Combustion Fire Grate,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
LIBERTY STREET.
FORT PITT
IRON AND STEEL WORKS
SOLID CAST STEEL
ANVILS.
We are now prepared to furnish the Trade with SOLID CAST STEEL ANVILS, of Superior Quality. Manufacturers of Steel Goods will be furnished with Anvils from their own Patterns.
Steel Castings of All Kinds
MADE TO ORDER.
REESE, GRAFF & CO.
Office at Works, Thirty-second street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROLLS
Bollman & Bagaley
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls,
AND
PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper Rubber, &c., cast and finished to order, at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH ST
KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES
Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets Pittsburgh,
426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
Duquesne Iron and Steel Works
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
"Duquesne" and "X" Brands of Iron.
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Spring and Plow Steel.
ALL KINDS
Iron & Steel for Agricultural Machines.
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Office and Works: Sixteenth street and Allegheny river, Pittsburgh.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is made from the most famous drugs or ingredients prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most delicious delicate article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is a sure cure. The following extract from a letter will do well to take into consideration by those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of spirits: "I will do well to take the Wine of Life, for it is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

IRON WORKS FOR SALE.
If not Previously Sold at Private Sale, Will be Sold at Public Auction, On the Premises,
Friday, September 9th, 1870,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
The Lawrence Iron Works,
Situated in the City of NEW CASTLE, Pa., between the Shenango and Neshannock rivers, at their junction, and on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Lines.
The Real Estate comprises nearly 18 Acres, and the Works have a capacity of 6,000 TONS OF IRON and 1,000 KEGS OF NAILS per annum.
The following is a detailed List of Buildings and Machinery:
Mill Building, 192x83.
Wing Building, 150x70.
Nail Factory Building, 134x63.
Nail Warehouse, (two story), 100x32.
Iron Warehouse, 100x25.
Scrap and Clay Warehouse, 75x18.
Office, Blacksmith Shop and Carpenter Shop.
Stable for twelve head.
Seventeen Boiling Furnaces, Four Heating Furnaces.
6 Double-flued Boilers in Mill, 40 inches by 28 ft.
Two Iron Stacks for same.
One Horizontal Engine in Mill, 26 inches Cylinder, 6 feet stroke.
One Upright Engine in Mill, 20 inch Cylinder, 2 feet stroke.
One Pumping Engine, (Doctor.)
One Burden Squeezer.
One 18-inch Muck Train, (complete.)
One Nail Plate Train.
One Bar Mill Train (three bite) 16 and 12-inch Diameter, with Rolls for making a full assortment of Bar Iron.
One Guide Mill Train, with Rolls for making full assortment of small Iron and Hoops, (complete.)
One Rod, Spike, Plate, Nail Plate, Bar and Small Mill Shears.
Pan for heating Furnaces.
Three large Cranes.
Rolls for grinding Fire Clay.
Spike Factory Building.
One Railroad Spike Machine;
Two Bolter Cutting Machines;
Turning Lathe, latest pattern (complete);
One Trimbie Water Wheel, for driving Spike Machines and Lathe.
The Shafting, Belting, Pullies, &c., in Mill and Spike Factory are in good order.
Nail Factory.
Three Cylinder Boilers 24 inch by 32 feet;
One Engine, 16 inch cylinder, 6 foot stroke;
Thirty-three Nail Machines;
Ten Grindstones;
One Nail-set Furnace;
One Annealing Furnace;
One Blazing Furnace;
Wrought Iron Shafting;
Cast Iron Pullies (complete).
Foundation of Stone.
The Buildings and Machinery are all in good order, and the works could be started in a week's time.
The location of the Works is highly favorable as it is unsurpassed. Being right in the heart of a district that produces one sixth of all the pig metal manufactured in the United States, it has the advantage of a free selection of metals, and all prices below those necessarily charged after transportation to a distant market. Being near the Lakes, the ores of Lake Superior can be delivered at low figures. Block Ore and Coal are abundant, and by a branch of the Pittsburgh Railroad, now completed, coal can be delivered from the cars into the mill, without handling. By the use of the Lake Erie Railroad Iron and Nails can be shipped to all points from the door of the Warehouse without the possibility of ever being re-shipped for room.
To any one desirous of entering into the iron business at the present opportunity is a rare one, as the best the present opportunity is a rare one, as the Proprietors are extensively engaged in the Lumber and Coal business, and unless they give the works their personal attention, hence the Works will be sold on advantageous terms.
DITHRIDGE & CO.,
New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa.
FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.
THE PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD
AND
COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock St., Alleghany City.
BRANCH OFFICE,
341 Liberty street, cor. 10th, Pittsburgh.
TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward
PITTSBURGH.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS;
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
AND
WINDOW HEADS
Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.
Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Iron City Works,
Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL ENGINES;
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY
CASTINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.
PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY
A. GARRISON.—JOHN H. RICKETSON.—WM. HOLMES.
A. GARRISON & CO.
Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—209 Liberty Street
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws.
HARROW TEETH,
PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes.
For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance from list prices.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends all by machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES,
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Plates, Patent Wagon Plates, Round Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rub Plates, Axle Clips, Axle Bolts, Dash Rail Iron, Dash Hand, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd Shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES, &c.
Bissell & Co.,
Manufacturers of the Largest Variety of
COOKING RANGES
FINE AND COMMON ENAMELLED
GRATE FRONTS,
FENDERS,
SUMMER FRONTS
COOKING STOVES for Coal or Wood,
PARLOR STOVES, HALL STOVES,
for Churches, Halls and Offices.
LAUNDRY STOVES,
IRON MANTLES,
WASHING FURNACES,
OVEN DOORS,
COAL HOLE DOORS, &c.,
Circulars, Cuts, and all information promptly furnished.
Warerooms, No. 253 Liberty Street, and No. 242 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.
MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
AND DELIVER IN THE CITY.
DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills; STEAM ENGINES for Agricultural Purpos

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Promptly for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 22, 1870.

There is a steady conservative tone in the local money market, which preserves it from any disturbing irregularity, and the changes from day to day are in the main unimportant. The banks are generally able to supply customers liberally in the way of discounts, but the demand is comparatively light, and this enables the banks to grow stronger in cash reserve, thus preparatory to heavier demands on them as the season approaches for active trade in the various branches of business.

The numerous and discount houses, many of which have been organized within the past few years, are affording great facilities in letting out money to small firms, who require discounts to the extent of their business, but a deal on a comparatively small scale, yet they nevertheless require bank accommodations, which they readily get at these new banks when their paper is sufficiently strong to meet the approval of the boards. Heretofore it was with difficulty that a small amount of paper received any attention, except of the counter of some private banker, or through some bill broker, which generally added very materially to the rates, and made it too expensive. When facilities are afforded to small dealers in obtaining discounts at moderate rates, the chances of permanent success are greatly increased, and the general prosperity of the community is thus promoted.

—The New York weekly bank statement again exhibits considerable strength, and further reduction of reserve, the excess over the legal requirement at present in possession of the banks being only $11,490,981, against $16,-982,109 last week. The decrease of last week, $2,500,000 above the shipments for the week, which in part can be accounted for as a portion of the shipments of last week appeared in this exhibit. Customs payments and the withdrawal of private deposits to pay for all the account that can be made for the business. The large loss in deposits is also caused by large payments into the Treasury on account of internal taxes.

—The New York *Times*, in speaking of the effects of the war on the continent in checking the foreign demand for our bonds, says: The reversal of the course of United States 5-20s has come rather sooner than was expected, but the signs of the last four or five days, including the reduction of interest at the Bank of England yesterday, rendered it certain it would come in a very short time. The adverse influences of the war are therefore at an end, so far as the return of 5-20s to the New York market is affected by the war. The whole amount that actually crossed the ocean in the seven days of active war at sea, since the first trouble began between France and Prussia is estimated by some of our best informed men at millions of dollars, in addition to which from four to five millions of these bonds, already held in Europe, are believed to have been sold out and delivered upon the market early in the war of agitation, making altogether at fifteen millions, as a maximum, the prospect at present.

It will not require six weeks to return a corresponding amount to Europe. It is reasonably certain, in any event, that prices will never stand higher in popular estimation, in England or on the Continent, than they do to-day after passing through the fiery trial of a European war. We therefore believe that we shall end by the 1st of September or 1st of October, there seems to be but little question that after the end, in a military sense, of the employment of money abroad in American Government securities will be greater than ever before. We doubt at the same time whether our American Railway Bonds abroad have stood the war so well.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112	112¼
U. S. Bonds '64	112	112¼
U. S. Bonds '65	111	110¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65,	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110	110¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Gold	115¾	115¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1862	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	110
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110
Union Pacific Railway	95¾
CentralPacific Railway	95¾
Currency Pacific	95¾

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 22, 1870.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Central & Hudson	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. Centralscrip	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Harlem	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
Illinois Central	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Cleve. and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Northwestern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. Paul	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Fort Wayne	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Ohio and Miss.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Adams Express	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

During the month of July the City Treasury receipts were very large, and on August 12 the amount on hand exceeded half a million dollars, distributed as follows: Iron City National Bank, $145,261 42; Allegheny National Bank, $145,947 88; National Trust Company, $145,601 60; and McVay & Co., $70,000, making a total of $506,809 92. The receipts from last week will probably increase the sum $6,000, so that the amount on hand to-morrow morning will be over $500,000.

—The comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the first week of August, 1870, are $58,661, against $50,718 in the corresponding week last year—an increase of $7,943.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission all securities on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, August 22, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last we not a very active one, generally being restricted to the wants of the local trade. There seems to be a slight misunderstanding in regard to prices, and until one or the other party will give way, trade will be neglected and sales restricted. The weather continues pleasant and warm during the day, night and morning. Our rivers are steadily declining, only the lightest draught boats to run. Production—the market continues to be well supplied, and prices are generally weak with a declining tendency. The sales were restricted to the wants of the home demand, and the prospect for a heavy fall and winter business is favorable, and the leading operators are making their arrangements to that end.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, but unchanged. Dealers and consumers are making their purchases

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

force of three army corps, he has steadily pressed forward in the direction of Paris, while the united armies under his father have been engaged around the walls of Metz, or reserve like a menacing force between Paris and Chalons must now at once retreat to Paris, and what is most probable by a contest of speed between Hand the Prussians under the Crown Prince. But before a battle can be fought in front of Paris or before the fortifications of that city can be subjected to investment, we shall probably hear of propositions for peace from the new government of France, whatever they may be, and of the opening of negotiations with the conquering power. What then will be the terms on which we will consent to end the war and march home again?

Our able contemporary, the *Staats Zeitung*—and we speak of its ability with no intention to pay it a merely commonplace compliment—has considered the question of late that the Prussian government must claim as an indemnity for the enlargement of its more important possessions the cession by France of the annexation of Belgium and Luxemburg; and this is also the general opinion of the journals of England. These two provinces now form the six departments of Nord, Ardennes, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges, Meurthe, Moselle, and Somme in the French system. They have belonged to France now for upward of two centuries. Their united population is something like two millions, eight-tenths of people, one-half of whom are of German origin and speak German, the other Belgian people, German as well as French, are represented as being attached to the house of Orange and hostile to Germany; and we are told that any attempt on the part of Prussia to annex them would only result in the transfer of a latent civil war, which will cost Prussia a more than any advantage that she may derive from their possession.

We are not at all certain that this is not worth the history of Europe is full of examples in which armed conquests were followed by the annexation of territory, whether by the operations of war or of diplomacy, always in direct opposition to the wishes of the people. In Italy and Germany, with their new nationality and grand aspirations, we look for a very different feeling toward a government which at the opinion they dislike. One of the leading conditions of the settlement of the question of the province of Savoy to France, Nothing could be more unjust than to transfer to the savoyards than to be separated from Italy, and the same thing is true of Nice, and it is declared that the distance will be but 70 miles.

Two men, employed in constructing a bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, were swamped in a small boat yesterday and drowned.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are discharging quite a number of their employees, and it is declared that they will increase their force again in October.

The grain crop throughout Nebraska will probably exceed any former year.

Barney Ebbler, a carrier of the Cincinnati *Commercial* was caught in the fly-wheel yesterday morning and fatally injured.

Several inches of fine snow fell and the crop was reported in Memphis yesterday from Mississippi and Arkansas.

At Davenport, Iowa, last Saturday, Mrs. Koenig drowned her two children, a girl and boy, by putting them in a bucket of water and then committed suicide by jumping into a well. Koenig, the husband of the unfortunate woman, stated that at about ten o'clock he came home, fighted a terrible storm, and that the two children dead. He picked them up, put them on a bed, went into the yard and saw his wife sitting by the well. She told him she had drowned the children in a bucket of water and intended to drown herself in the well, and requested him to do the same. He consented to the proposition, and both went to the well and jumped in, but the depth of the water was not sufficient to drown him. He then got out, went down street to notify a friend, returned to his house and there remained until taken into custody. Koenig came to this country from Schleswig, Germany, only a few months since. He was a school teacher by profession, but being unable to learn the English language, failed to get employment. He had exhausted all his means.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Italian Programme in Regard to Rome—Gladstone Suggested as Regent of England—Grand Fire Farnsworth on His Way Home, &c., &c.

A Suggestion that Gladstone be Made Regent.

LONDON, August 22.—*The Daily News* copies, with the approval of the *Economist*, an article concerning the Queen's personal absence from the seat of Government, even in a crisis like the present. The *News* goes still further and urges that Premier Gladstone, instead of being his valuable time in vibrating at the Queen's pleasure, between the extremities of the Island, be made at once Regent, with power to perform the duties which she so persistently declines to perform. Such a step would be a constitutional innovation, but this is also the general opinion of the journals of England. These two provinces now form the six departments of Nord, Ardennes, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges, Meurthe, Moselle, and Somme in the French system. They have belonged to France now for upward of two centuries. Their united population is something like two millions, eight-tenths of people, one-half of whom are of German origin and speak German, the other Belgian people, German as well as French, are represented as being attached to the house of Orange and hostile to Germany; and we are told that any attempt on the part of Prussia to annex them would only result in the transfer of a latent civil war, which will cost Prussia a more than any advantage that she may derive from their possession.

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Polar Expeditions by Russia and France.

Russia has just sent an expedition of considerable size to search for the North Pole, or such part of it as lies directly above the land of the Czars. Next year a larger force will be started to join these explorers, so that there shall be a force enough to make a way through to the tip of the pole. Now comes France with her expedition, and, as Count Chambord declared the day before war was declared, the Corps Legislatif voted $20,000 to assist his expedition for the discovery of the North Pole. M Stephen Liegeard is urging the appropriation, conveyed some valuable information. Since 1818, it appears there have been forty-two expeditions in search of this famous mathematical entity, all of which have failed. The three modes of search now urged, are—that of Capt. Sherard Osborn, by sledges over the frozen ocean, (but, says M. Liegeard, what was thought to be a crust of ice is an open sea) the pro. posal of Admiral Paspronnier, of Geneva, to follow the route between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla; and Captain Lambert's, to try the passage through Behring's Straits. It appears further that in the polar region, besides the explorers who have been sent out to conquer—whale oil, fossil ivory, gold, copper, coal, and everything else that eight hundred millions of well unemployed polar bears can conceal." Captain Lambert has held that the Esquimaux belong to this subject, and collected $5,000, besides subscriptions from the Empress Eugenie, the Emperor (the Emperor) ($10,000) and others. The exploring vessel, the *Bayard*, is ready. Captain Lambert, a man of high spirit, full of faith and courage, with a constitution of iron," will leave Paris, on the 1st of February next, and by the middle of August, 1871, so Mr. Liegeard says, he will-arrive at the pole and "will salute the august the French flag on the prolongation of the terrestrial axis." With such rivals in the field Captain Hall and the Arctic Expedition will find it advisable to be active and alert.

A RECENT writer gives the details, for a long time kept secret, of the method by which the fine Rosetta street-irons are manipulated and prepared for use. The process is simple. A statement the operator first immerses the sheet in a bath of dilute acid, until the black oxide all scales off, sealing the operation. If necessary, by a wire brush. The sheet is then removed from a sheet, it is immediately immersed in a bath of lime water, in which the acid is taken off. After the washing and before the sheet has time to dry, it is brought into an alkaline bath, which prevent the access of the sheet to the air, and thus also prevent the rusting. A dozen of the sheets being in the alkaline bath are put together and heated immediately over a fire between chilled iron rollers having indented surfaces, till they are thoroughly polished. The sheets having the proper thickness and enamel is obtained, are annealed in an annealing oven, in the form of a muffle, in which, when the sheets are properly annealed, can be pulled from the outside of the oven and the sheets separated from each other by the bottom of the oven. The sheets are carefully and evenly heated, and thoroughly annealed and till the desired color is attained.

THE New England census returns show that the country villages and smaller towns are stationary or decreasing in population, while the manufacturing towns and cities increase at a rapid rate. Thus the population of Boston has increased more than 50,000, including its annexed districts; Worcester 15,000; Fall River 12,000; Lowell more than 10,000, Lawrence nearly 10,000, Hartford more than 9,000, New Haven upward of 5,000, and so on. In New Hampshire and Vermont the gain in the large towns is less than one-half, while throughout the rural decrease, while in the other four States there is only moderate. The aggregate increase since 1860 is more than ten per cent., and since 1850 over fifteen per cent. The *Springfield Republican*, in stating that in Hampden, Suffolk, Essex, Bristol, Worcester, and Middlesex counties, gain will be from twenty to twenty-five per cent., says that there is no other part of the country where assets will lose a member of Congress under the new apportionment, as some people have suggested.

SPEAKER BLAINE has written a letter of acceptance of his nomination, in which he states the strong points of the administration much more ably than Secretary Boutwell or Mr. Wells have done. He asks his constituents to compare the increase of $30,000,000 in the debt during the seventeen months of Democratic administration previous to the inception of Grant's with that of over $400,000,000 during the seventeen months following that crisis. To show that this is a matter of saving in appropriations, he says that the bills which passed the current appropriations, which, during the seventeen months of Democratic rule, amount to $700,000,000 in comparison with the $300,000,000 of the present currency, spent for the same purposes during the last 17 months of Buchanan's administration, when the population was but 31,000,000 against 40,000,000 now. With an equal population, Buchanan would have expended $400,000,000 in the same time. Under Buchanan, for instance, the average cost of mustering for army was $64 per man, and per regiment; under Grant it is $20.00 in paper currency per regiment. The speaker was postponed until Saturday next.

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅛@115.

NEW YORK, August 22—P. M.

RAILROAD SALES.

The managers of the railroad from this city to the west will hold another conference at Saratoga to-morrow, at which Vanderbilt, Gould and others will be present. The object of the conference is to arrange a plan for the pooling of the passenger traffic so as to carry rates to Chicago, as already agreed to, and it is stated that a fair prospect of an amicable settlement of the matter exists. It is understood that the Erie taking five-sixths and Henry Dwight, and the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central the bulk of the passenger business.

Eleven stock transportation between Buffalo and New York, yesterday, were all taken by the Erie at a reduction of $10 per car. With the prospect of a still further reduction in rates, the Central and Erie have also reduced their rates adopted on the three roads. New York Central and Hudson River, $10 per car; Erie, $10 per car; Lake Shore, $10 per car; Michigan Southern, $10 per car; Michigan Central, $10 per car; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, $10 per car; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, $10 per car; Cleveland and Toledo, $10 per car; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, $10 per car; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, $10 per car; Indianapolis and Lafayette, $10 per car; Ohio and Mississippi, $10 per car; Illinois Central, $10 per car; Chicago and Alton, $10 per car; Chicago and Rock Island, $10 per car; Chicago and Northwestern, $10 per car; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, $10 per car; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, $10 per car; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, $10 per car; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, $10 per car.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold $93,53,619; currency $6,467,867.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIMS ..... Manager
W. H. DANVERS ..... Stage Manager

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22.

DECIDED SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.

The management has secured from the best talent in the profession A TRIPLE COMBINATION OF STARS FOR MONDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE in a Brilliant Olio Entertainment, including Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Acts, &c.

The evening the performance to conclude with a new Local Drama entitled

OLD APPLE MAN;

Or, TEMPTATION, TRIAL AND TRIUMPH.

INTER STATE FAIR,

AT

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Sept 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 1870.

FOR THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES, THE FINE ARTS.

While this Fair has been instituted for Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio and West Virginia, competition is invited from all parts.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

The great Historic Painting by the Poet Artist, T. Buchanan Read, has been secured, which, with other Select Paintings, will form a special Art Department. Mr. J. P. ROBERTS, the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist, has been engaged to recite Read's Ride three times each day.

For catalogues and other information, address the Secretary or Superintendent.

Applications for Space or Exhibitions can be secured, to HON. JOHN E. PARKE, President.
HON. A. B. LOGSDALE, Secretary, No. 140 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. 1710

MASONIC HALL,

NINE NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 22.

Charles MacEvoy's

FAMOUS AND ORIGINAL

HIBERNICON,

Illustrating the Scenery, Music and Antiquities of

IRELAND.

Melodies of Moore and other celebrated authors, will be rendered by the following Artists:

MR. WILLIAM LAWLOR, as Barney the Guide.
MARIE DALTON MacEVOY, the charming young Irish Prima Donna, as Norah.

MISS KATE HALPINE, as Mrs. O'Callaghan.

Interesting Historical Descriptions by Mr. CHARLES MacEVOY.

The whole to conclude with a new and superb Transformation Scene, entitled

The Enchanted Cavern of the Red Branch Knights,

Idealizing the Hope and the Future of Ireland.

Admission, 25 and 50 cents.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
MATINEE SATURDAY, begins at 2 o'clock. Children, 15 cents; Adults, 25.
MacEVOY, THE BOY, Agent.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

Is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

IRON ORE,

RAILROAD IRON,

"IRON RIDGE" COLD SHORT ORE, for Furnaces and Forges. Second quality Railroad Iron, for Side Tracks, Local Roads, &c., cheap and good.
For sale by

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boarding—Irving.
Dwellings for Rent—Chris. Magee.
Dried Beef Rounds for Sale—F. Sellers & Co.
Leaf Lard for Sale—F. Sellers & Co.
Steubenville Female Seminary—Begins Sept. 7.
Newell Institute—Begins September 5.
France, Organs and Melodeons—Portser & Mains.
Gardener Wanted—Sneathen & Co.
Barbead Men Wanted—Mayflower Hotel.
Meeting—Triton Republican County Executive Committee.
Printers and Stationers—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
City Bonds For Sale—Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
New Canned Goods—Reymer & Bros.
Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Hardware—Logue, Gregg & Co.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Masonic Hall—MacEvoy's Hibernicon.
Inter State Fair—Commences September 12.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
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Spalding's Glue.
White Lead—Fahnestock, Hazlett & Schwarts.
Wilson Hair Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Dyspepsia Remedy—G. P. Galton's.
Indian Hair Restorative—R. P. Hall & Co.
Cramp—Henderson's Carminative.
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Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Mechanics' Institute—Henry McAllister, Jr.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Opticians—E. Edmundson & Son.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. R. Sewen.
Pure Whisky—Wm. H. Holmes.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth street, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, August 22:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	68°	7 A. M.	29 7/16
12 M.	78°	12 M.	29 5/16
3 P. M.	77°	6 P. M.	29 6/16

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

New York—Clear; N. W.; ther. 70°.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 72.
Baltimore—Clear; N. E.; ther. 74.
Cincinnati—Clear; S. E.; ther. 68.
Indianapolis—Clear; E.; ther. 72.
Louisville—Clear; N. E.; ther. 70°.
Chicago—Clear; E.; ther. 66°.
St. Louis—Clear; E.; ther. 72°.
Cleveland—Clear; D.; ther. 71.
Detroit—Clear; E.; ther. 68.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; W.; ther. 75.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Post-office:

	Cents.
Carter, Mrs. E., Beaver Falls, Pa.	3
Conley, H., Owensboro', Ky.	3
Young, Mary, New York.	3

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OUT AGAIN.—There was a w ell-founded rumor in the city last night that John Rowinson had escaped from the Workhouse yesterday afternoon.

GOT HIS MONEY.—John Moran, arrested Saturday night with $60 on his person, called yesterday at the Mayor's office and procured his liberty.

SILVER WEDDING PRESENTS.—We are opening this morning a very valuable selection of silver fancy pieces. John Stevenson's Sons & Co.

PERSONAL.—J. M. Garzam, Esq., has returned to the city, after an extended and delightful trip through Wyoming Valley, this State, and Niagara Falls.

CORRECTION.—In an article in yesterday's issue, headed "American Protestant Association," an error occurred in the third paragraph, the word convention having been made to read "consternation."

Ayer's Latin School.

We yesterday paid a visit to the elegant rooms just fitted up by Prof. J. E. Ayers, in Sands & Reineman's new building, Fifth avenue, for his select school for boys. The location is a most admirable one, and the apartments are exceedingly well adapted for the purpose, being large, well lighted and ventilated, and removed from the noise of the street. They are tastefully furnished with cushioned chairs, and walnut desks covered with green oil cloth. The chairs are arranged in semi-circular order about the teacher's desk, and the spaces between the seats are covered with matting. The lower sashes of the windows are supplied with movable cleats to raise within the upper sashes so as to free for ventilation and light. A fine school library, valuable, is one of the furniture. The walls are hung with Guyot's large maps ancient and modern, and with pictures of the Presidents of several of the States, and of the universities, and with groups of college buildings and play grounds, and with shells of every size, birds, globes, and all other apparatus necessary to a first class educational establishment.

Prof. Ayers is a thorough and successful teacher, and has the highest testimonials as to ability and character. He was for a time principal of the high school of Monongahela city, and for many years a teacher in the Pittsburgh public schools, and has the highest testimonials as to his ability and success as a teacher. He prepares boys for any of our best colleges. To this end, each boy is taught the languages of their branches by the Principal. Young scholars, just beginning a course of study are placed in classes and furnished with text books suited to their age. Those wishing to fit themselves for the higher grades of the school will be examined by the Principal has catalogues of the leading colleges, showing the studies required in each, the text books used, etc., so that those designing to take a collegiate course can shape their studies accordingly. The aim of the Principal is to furnish the best native teachers without cost to the pupils. The most careful and thorough instruction will be given in all departments, and the high reputation of the principal as a teacher is sufficient guarantee that pupils will be advanced as rapidly as possible. The school will open on the fifth of September. Parents and others desiring to boys to educate, should call and examine the rooms, and consult with Prof. Ayers. See advertisement in another column.

The Oakland Railway Accident.

Our readers will recollect that on last Saturday evening week, Thomas McClelland was run over by car No. 3 of the Oakland Passenger Railway, as the car was descending the steep grade on Fifth avenue, and badly crushed. McClelland had rode out to Soho on one of the other cars and got off at that place. He was intoxicated, and after alighting up the hill a short distance either fell or laid down on the track and the down-coming car (No. 3) ran over him, as stated. The night was dark, and the car was without a light. How so dark was it that when the lamp in the car was lighted by the driver, on his way back to where the injured man lay, a lady in the interior of the car could not see the driver's horses' heads. McClelland was removed to Mercy Hospital and Dr. Daly soon afterward pronounced the injuries fatal. McClelland did not survive the night long, dying about forty-eight hours afterwards. Coroner Clawson empaneled a jury that same night, but the inquest was postponed until yesterday. Stephen Shaw, the foreman of the jury was the physician who amputated the dead man's leg, and after returning the following verdict, which we may say, coincided with the views of all who saw the case, discharged the jury:

That Thomas McClelland came to his death on the night of August 13th, 1870, from being run over by car No. 3, Evans, of Hazelwood, testified that death must have been instantaneous. Alleghany Passenger Railway not responsible for the accident, in not having the cars provided with a light, and that the cars are properly lighted at these dangerous points, so as to enable passengers to walk and ride in safety.

The Accident at McKeesport—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson concluded the inquest on the remains of Michael Shean, who was killed on the Connellsville railroad at McKeesport on Thursday last. It will be recollected that the train on which Shean was riding collided with a box car, which was standing on the track, so as to obstruct the main track at McKeesport.

The following were among the witnesses examined: Robert Oliver, Frederick Gordon, D. Samson, W. Thomas, Matthew Cochran, C. Beatty, Wm. B. Stout, General Agent, John Pratt, Engineer, Alleghany county, and Thomas H. Smith.

It appeared from the evidence, that the siding was made for the accommodation of the officers of McKeesport, and that the parties had signed a contract over it for the time being. On the day of the accident the siding was full of cars, and Shean, of Shean, Horner & Co. The cars containing bark for the firm, had been pulled in the siding, and the brake not put down tightly, but their workmen moved them on the siding, when the accident occurred.

The jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict as follows:

That deceased, Michael Shean, came to his death in the borough of McKeesport, Versailles township, on the 18th inst., by being killed in a collision on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, caused by the careless placing of a car, so as to project over, by the person in the employ of Messrs. McClain & Co., to load bark for the firm of Shean, Horner & Co.

Elegant New Sleeping Car.

A splendid new Pullman palace sleeping car, the "Melrose," has just been completed at the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in this city, and is now running on the line of road between New York and Chicago, via Pittsburgh. It was designed by Mr. R. S. Ramsey, foreman of the shops, and is a very creditable specimen of workmanship. The length of the car is sixty feet, and the width ten feet. It has six-wheel trucks, and is mounted on springs manufactured by French & Co., of this city. The Westinghouse air brakes are also applied. A marked feature of the construction is the round ends of the car, which are fitted with sashes and supplied with long French plate looking glasses, giving fine views to the passengers, whether sitting or standing. The accommodations for dressing, lunching, arranging toilets, &c., are complete in the extreme, and the furniture is of the richest and most luxurious character. There are fourteen sections, each containing two double berths, arranged in the usual manner. The car has one of the most comfortable and elegant ever constructed, and has been built at a cost of $20,000. She was put on the train for Chicago yesterday and her berths will be eagerly sought after by passengers.

The Last Drowned Man.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the remains of the unknown man found near Brunot's Island on Sunday. No evidence was adduced to establish his identity, and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered, which is the fifth rendered by the Coroner's jury in the past twenty-five days. Of all the Farmers' Inn, corner of Penn avenue and Cecil alley, only one has been identified as that of Thornberg. It will also be remembered that the pass-book and other papers bearing the name of C. C. Thornberg were found on the body of the deceased, so that the identity is fixed beyond question. He left a horse, saddle and bridle, and a patent right for sale in the Farmer's Inn, and this property will be held subject to the order of his friends. The last body found in the drowning occurred. There is no doubt but Thornberg was murdered and robbed of his money, and his body was picked up on Friday night last. True himself has been identified by boy found in position, but it is thought it laid in shallow water, and exposed to the sun, ever since the 13th A. M.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Alderman Donaldson on the remains of Andrew Charles, who was killed by the Allegheny Valley railroad, on Sunday morning. The tree had become rotten at the roots and the deceased was lying on the hillside immediately under it, his head resting on his hand. The tree struck him on the back of the head breaking the vertibrae of the neck, fracturing the lower jaw bone and fracturing the skull. Dr. Evans, of Hazelwood, testified that death must have been instantaneous. The jury, after hearing the testimony, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.—For the week ending August 21st, the Physician of the Board of Health reports the number of deaths, of which number twenty-six were under one year of age, eight under two, and five from ten to five years old, or a total of forty-one under the age of five years. The most fatal disease among our children, The principal diseases were as follows: Cholera infantum, 7; consumption five; debility four; diarrhea, four; scarlet fever, six; typhoid fever, two; bilious fever, one; inflammation of the lungs, thirty-nine; and marasmus, four; three of the deaths were from child birth.

Involuntary Bankruptcy.

Yesterday in the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, J. J. Schoneman, Esq., filed a petition in behalf of Arba Campbell, of Oswego, New York, asking that Richard Ashton, of Bradford county, be declared a bankrupt. The petitioner alleges that Ashton is indebted to him in the sum of $1,500, part of which is in the shape of a promissory note. He also alleges that the debtor, with the view of giving preference to certain creditors, and to defraud the delay the operations of the law, has committed acts of bankruptcy by confessing judgments to several persons, and by allowing his property to be seized on executions issued thereon. Medallion grants the debtor no respondent to show cause why the petition should not be granted, which rule was made returnable on the 29th inst.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGE.—Many persons have wondered why the Allegheny Valley Railroad does not run its officers in such a position as to enable the editors of that occupation to get out. But a change of base will shortly